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Vol. IV.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1778. [Numb. 540.

BOSTON, September 28.

ON Friday laſt, at the invitation of the government of this ſtate, the count d'Eſtaign and his officers dined at Faneuil hall, with the hon. council and houſe of repreſentatives, the Continental military officers in the land and ſea ſervice, the gentlemen of the civil and eccleſiaſtical order, and a great number of other gentlemen. It is thought not leſs than four hundred were ſeated at once at the ſeveral tables in the hall. The entertainment was plenteous and ſplendid. We pretend not to give a particular detail of the conduct and ceremonies of this auſpicious day. The public will doubtleſs be ſoon gratified with ſuch an account. We ſhall only ſay, that the genuine joy was never obſerved to riſe higher upon any public occaſion; and that the toaſts, and every circumſtance through the day, expreſſed it in the moſt lively manner; the great and mutual pleaſure diffuſed by the preſent happy union between France and theſe ſtates; which Britiſh tyranny has now rendered ſo important to the intereſt of both nations.

We hear the Bunker Hill privateer has taken a prize, with a large quantity of proviſion of various kinds.

Oct. 1. Laſt Monday the hon. John Temple, eſq; came to town from England, by the way of New York, after an abſence of eight years. His family returned from England with him. The people of Boſton are no ſtrangers to the miniſterial perſecution excited againſt this gentleman by gov. Bernard, gov. Hutchinſon, and the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms (of which he was one) for his refuſal to join them in their execrable meaſures for enſlaving this country. His conduct and ſufferings have demonſtrated that he went from hence a true friend to America, and we have the *higheſt* reaſon to think he has returned ſo. On his arrival here, he waited on the hon. council of this ſtate, who were pleaſed, after hearing and interrogating him, to expreſs their intire ſatisfaction at his return.

WORCESTER, Oct. 1. Within a fortnight paſt the enemy on Rhode iſland have ſent off to Providence, &c. upwards of three hundred of the inhabitants of Newport. They ſay the enemy are in want of proviſions.

Tueſday laſt paſſed through this town, on their way to Newport, in order to be exchanged, ſeveral Britiſh and German officers, priſoners of war taken at Stillwater; alſo about two hundred of the Seventy-firſt Britiſh regiment, who were taken at ſea above two years ſince.

The following limits have been aſſigned to the officers under the convention of Saratoga, now within the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts Bay, at Rutland and Barre, viz. The limits of the pariſh of Rutland, being from the meeting houſe three miles and a half to David Bent's houſe, on the Leiceſter road; Daniel Bartlet's on the Boſton road, two miles and a half; James Parnerton's on the Princeton road, five miles; capt. Davis's on the Hubbarſton road, five miles; John Moore's on the Spencer town road, five miles; Ebenezer Foſter's on the Oakham road, three miles; capt. Phineas Walker's on the north weſt road, four miles; and the road to Barre, the limits of which are as follow, from the meetinghouſe to the river on the ſouth eaſt two miles and an half; on the road leading to Peterſham to mr. Rice's, three miles; on the Hubbarſton road to mr. Parker's, four miles; on the Hardwick road to capt. Nye's, four miles; and alſo the town of Paxton; the intermediate roads are within the parole, and the back yards of the reſpective quarters, to the diſtance of eighty yards from them; the officers have given their parole of honor not to exceed the limits before mentioned. Applications for paſſports to exceed them, are to be made only to, and granted only by, major gen. Heath. The ſoldiers who are ſervants to the officers, are reſtricted to the ſame limits. If any are found exceeding them, the inhabitants are deſired to take them up, and ſend them to the commanding officer at the poſt from whence they ſtroled, who will order them to be deprived of their paſſes, and confine them.

Marriage.] Hon. Henry Gardner, eſq; treaſurer and receiver general of this ſtate, to miſs Hannah Clapp, daaghter of col. Clapp of Dorceſter.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 26. The following is an extract of a letter from a Britiſh corporal at Newport, to his friend, a corporal, now priſoner here, from which a tolerable judgement may be formed of the enemy's loſs in the action of the twenty ninth ult.—" The troops ſtationed with me at two field pieces, ſuffered very much. Rawlings, Roberts, Brown and Dawſon, killed; lieut. Pemble loſt an arm, and William Hudgſon a leg; carporals Thiff and Davis, bombadiers Wright and Ponſonby, wounded; and many more of our people, beſide additional gunners."

By a letter from Portſmouth, to a perſon in this town, we learn, that on the twenty-firſt of May laſt, the ſubſcription for relief of American priſoners amounted to £ 4,657 9s. 6d. and a committee had been appointed to adminiſter to their neceſſities. At Forton priſon one hundred and ſeventy five Americans were confined, among which were forty ſix officers of different ranks.

NEW LONDON, Oct. 2. The ſloop American Revenue, capt. Leeds, arrived at Bedford laſt week, and brought in a ſchooner laden with two thouſand buſhels of ſalt, and other articles; ſhe was from New York bound to Quebec, and ſailed in company with nine other veſſels for the ſame port, with Tory inhabitants and their effects, but had parted in a gale of wind.

Philadelphia, October 14.

By capt. Strong, in a ſhort paſſage from St. Euſtatia, we have received the following important intelligence, viz.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION between the marquis de Bouille, gen. of the French Windward iſlands, belonging to his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, and gov. Stewart, commander in chief, and the inhabitants of the iſland of Dominica, belonging to his Britannic majeſty.

Article 1. THAT we the governor, ſtaff officers, officers of the troops and ſoldiers, will march out with one mortar, two field pieces, and ten rounds for each piece, our arms, baggage, and all the honors of war.—Granted: That the garriſon do march out with all the honors of war, and muſt lay down their arms then, officers excepted.

Art. 2. That the regular troops, conſiſting of ſix officers and ninety four men, including warrant officers, ſoldiers, and cannoniers, ſhall be tranſported to England, by the ſhorteſt rout, in a good veſſel, with ſufficient proviſions for the voyage, or may remain here on their parole.—Granted: On condition they ſhall not ſerve againſt the king of France until exchanged; but officers only may remain on their parole, and not the ſoldiers.

Art. 3. That the officers and others ſhall have liberty to ſend their wives and children to the Engliſh iſlands, by the ſhorteſt rout, and they ſhall be furniſhed with a good veſſel, and ſufficient proviſions for the paſſage.—Granted.

Art. 4. The inhabitants of the iſland ſhall evacuate their poſts with all the honors of war, that is to ſay, two field pieces, their arms, baggage and colours, drums beating, and matches lighted.—Granted.

Art. 5. The inhabitants ſhall have their civil government, their laws, cuſtoms and ordinances; juſtice ſhall be adminiſtered by the ſame perſons who are now actually in office; and what reſpects the interior police of the iſland, will be arranged between his moſt Chriſtian majeſty's gov. and the inhabitants. And in caſe the iſland ſhould be ceded to the king of France at the peace, the inhabitants will then have it in their choice, to keep their political government, or to accept that which is eſtabliſhed in Martinique and the French iſlands.—Granted: Until peace take place.

Art. 6. The inhabitants, alſo the religious, ſhall be maintained in the poſſeſſion of their property, and the enjoyment of their poſſeſſions, moveable or immoveable, noble and ignoble, of what nature or kind ſoever they may be, and they ſhall be preſerved and maintained in their privileges, rights, honors and exemptions; and the free Mulattoes and Negroes in their liberty.—Granted.

Art. 7. They ſhall not pay any other duties to his moſt Chriſtian majeſty than thoſe which have been paid to his Britannic majeſty, without other duty or impoſt, the charge of the adminiſtration of juſtice, the ſalaries of miniſters, and other ordinary expences, ſhall be paid out of the revenues of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, in the ſame manner as under the government of his Britannic majeſty.—Granted. And that the inhabitants of Dominica ſhall export freely their produce to all parts, paying to the king's cheſt the ſame duties which are paid in the French iſlands, by the inhabitants thereof, or in Europe, but the expences of adminiſtring juſtice muſt be paid by the colony.

Art. 8. All ſlaves, baggages and merchandizes, and all other things which ſhall have been taken during the attack of the iſland, are to be reſtored.—Granted: They ſhall be faithfully reſtored.

Art. 9. Such inhabitants as are abſent, or in the ſervice of his Britannic majeſty, ſhall be maintained in the poſſeſſions and enjoyment of their property, which ſhall be managed by their legal attornies.—Granted.

Art. 10. The inhabitants ſhall not be obliged to furniſh lodging, or any other thing to the troops or ſlaves to work on the fortifications.—Anſwer: There are caſes of neceſſity where no exception can be; but in all ordinary caſes, the troops ſhall be lodged at the expence of the king, and in buildings belonging to him.

Art. 11. The ſhips, veſſels, and droughers, belonging to the inhabitants of the iſland, ſhall remain to them as they were.—Granted: But the Engliſh veſſels from Europe ſhall be faithfully delivered to the king's navy.

Art. 12. Widows and other inhabitants, who through ſickneſs, abſence, or other obſtacles, cannot immediately ſign the capitulation, ſhall have a limited time to conform to it.—Granted.

Art. 13. Inhabitants and merchants of the iſland, comprehended in the preſent capitulation, ſhall enjoy all the privileges of trade, and on the ſame conditions as are allowed to the ſubjects of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, in the whole extent of his dominions.—Granted.

Art. 14. The inhabitants ſhall enjoy their religion, and the miniſters ſhall enjoy their livings.—Granted.

Art. 15.—The inhabitants ſhall obſerve an exact neutrality; and they ſhall not be bound to take up arms againſt his Britannic majeſty, or againſt any other power whatſoever.—Granted: But the ſubjects born French, may freely ſerve the king of France, without being moleſted on that account, in the caſe that Dominica ſhould return under the power of England; and thoſe who ſhall refuſe to ſerve, ſhall not be moleſted by the French government.

Art. 16. All perſons taken during the attack of the iſland, to be reſtored.—Granted.

Art. 17. The merchants of the iſland may receive veſſels to their addreſs from all parts of the world, without being confiſcated; and may ſell their merchandize, tranſact their trade, and the port be intirely free to them for this purpoſe, paying the uſual duties paid in the French illands.—Granted: Until the peace, with exceptions to Engliſh veſſels.

Art. 18. The inhabitants ſhall keep their arms.—Granted: On condition not to ſerve againſt the king of France.

Art. 19. No other perſons, except thoſe actually reſiding in the iſland, ſhall poſſeſs houſes or lands by acquiſition, conceſſion or otherwiſe, until the peace, in caſe the iſland is ceded to the king of France. Then the inhabitants that ſhall not chooſe to live under French government, ſhall have permiſſion to ſell their property and goods, moveable and immoveable, to whom they ſhall chooſe, and may retire where they ſhall judge proper, for which purpoſe a reaſonable time ſhall be allowed them.—Granted.

Art. 20. The inhabitants of the iſland ſhall be allowed to ſend their children to England, to receive their education, and bring them back here, and make remittances to them, during their ſtay in England.—Granted.

Art. 21. The inhabitants may ſell their property and goods to whom they ſhall think fit.—Granted.

Art. 22. That the court of chancery be held by the members of the council, and in the ſame manner as heretofore, and the appeals from this court ſhall be in conſequence to England as heretofore.—Granted.

Art. 23. The wives of officers and others, who are abſent from the iſland, may retire with their effects, and a number of their domeſtics, agreeable to their rank.—Granted.

Art. 24. Perſons belonging to privateers, or others, who are not poſſeſſed of property in the iſland, and chooſe to quit it, ſhall have veſſels to tranſport them to the Engliſh iſlands, &c. and ſhall have proviſions furniſhed them for the paſſage.—Granted: For ſix weeks.

Art. 25. Required by the French gen. all the artillery, ſtores, and effects of the colony of Dominica, belonging to the king of England, ſhall be delivered to the gen. of the French troops; the batteries along the coaſt ſhall be delivered up in the ſame ſtate, excepting thoſe of officers and of the militia; no powder ſhall be withdrawn from the magazines or ſtores, and a ſtate of the magazines and powder ſtores ſhall be delivered to the gov. whom monſieur le marquis de Bouille ſhall name.—Granted: By gov. Stewart.

Art. 26. Required by the French gen. the magazines of proviſions, and the effects appertaining to the royal navy of England, ſhall be delivered to the commiſſary employed in the colony.—Granted: By gov. Stewart.

Art. 27. Required by the French gen. gov. Stewart ſhall tomorrow, the eighth of Sept. 1778, deliver up the forts at Prince Rupert's bay, after the capitulation ſhall be ſigned. Fort Young to be immediately given up to the firſt company of grenadiers, and the forts and batteries to be delivered up at the ſame time, and all the fortreſſes of the colony, as ſoon as may be.—Granted.

We the gov. gen. of the French Windward iſlands in America, on the part of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty the king of France, and the lieut. gov. and commander in chief of Dominica, on the part of his Britannic majeſty the king of England, agree upon the articles of capitulation, in twenty ſeven articles foregoing, to which we reciprocally oblige ourſelves to adhere. Done in two parts at Roſeau, Dominica, and ſigned and ſealed under the ſeal of our arms, and the counterſign of our ſecretaries, the ſeventh day of September, 1778.

(Signed) BOUILLE. (Seal)
Par monſieur le gen. DOUBLEE. (Seal)
WILLIAM STEWART. (Seal)
(Signed) BENONI HAWKES, ſec. (Seal)

From particular conſideration for gov. William Stewart, on account of his reputation, as well as the antient friendſhip which his perſon inſpired me with, and from our acquaintance, he is at liberty to go where he ſhall judge fit, and to continue in the ſervice of his king.

(Signed) LE MARQUIS DE BOUILLE.

On Tueſday laſt, the 15th inſt. came on the gen. election for this ſtate, when the following gentlemen were choſen for the city of Philadelphia, viz. ASSEMBLYMEN, Robert Morris, Michael Shubart, Thomas Mifflin, Joſeph Read, Samuel Meredith, George Clymer. CITY ASSESSORS, Joſeph Kerr, Iſaac Rouſh, Samuel Graff, William Calliday, Edward Evans, William Harding. STREET COMMISSIONERS, John Dorſey, Sam. Wetherel, Thos. Nevel, Jacob Shriner, John M'Cullough, David Pancoaſt. WARDENS, William Adcock, Paul Cox, William Tharp, James Craig.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, Aug. 2, 1778. Capt. Faulknor, of his majeſty's ſhip Victory, arrived at this office yeſterday in the afternoon, with a letter from the hon. Auguſtus Keppel, adm. of the blue, and commander in chief of his majeſty's ſhips employed to the weſtward, to mr. Stephens, of which the following is a copy.

" Sir, Victory, at ſea, July 30, 1778.

" My letters of the 23d and 24th inſt. by the Peggy and Unicorn cutters, acquainted you, for their lordſhips information, that I was in purſuit with the king's fleet, under my command, of a numerous fleet of French ſhips of war.

" From that time till the 27th, the winds conſtantly in the S. W. and N. W. quarters, ſometimes blowing ſtrong, and the French fleet always to windward, going off, I made uſe of every method to cloſe in with them, that was poſſible, keeping the king's ſhips at the ſame time collected, as much as the nature of a purſuit would admit of, and which became neceſſary from the cautious manner the French proceeded in, and the diſinclination

that appeared in them to allow of my bringing the king's ſhips cloſe up to a regular engagement; this left but little other chance of getting in with them than by ſeizing the opportunity that offered the morning of the 27th, by the winds admitting of the van of the king's fleet under my command leading up with, and cloſing with their centre and rear.

"The French began firing upon the headmoſt of vice admiral ſir Robert Harland's diviſion, and the ſhips with him, as they led up; which cannonade the leading ſhips and the vice admiral ſoon retnrned, as did every ſhip as they could cloſe up. The chace had occaſioned their being extended, nevertheleſs they were all ſoon in battle.

"The fleets being upon different tacks, paſſed each other very cloſe; the object of the French ſeemed to be the diſabling the king's ſhips in their maſts and ſails, in which they ſo far ſucceeded as to prevent many of the ſhips of my fleet being able to follow me when I wore to ſtand after the French fleet; this obliged me to wear again, to join thoſe ſhips, and thereby allowed of the French forming their fleet again, and range it in a line to leeward of the king's fleet, towards the cloſe of the day; which I did not diſcourage, but allowed of their doing it without firing upon them, thinking they meant handſomely to try their force with us the next morning; but they had been ſo beaten in the day, that they took the advantage of the night to go off.

"The wind and weather being ſuch that they could make their own ſhores before there was any chance of the king's fleet getting up with them, in the ſtate the ſhips were in, in their maſts, yards and ſails, left me no choice of what was proper and adviſeable to do. The ſpirited conduct of vice admiral ſir Robert Harland, vice admiral ſir Hugh Palliſer, and the captains of the fleet, ſupported by their officers and men, deſerves much commendation.

"A liſt of the killed and wounded is herewith incloſed.

"I ſend capt. Faulknor, captain of the Victory, with this account to their lordſhips, and am, ſir,

"Your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

"A. KEPPEL.

"Philip Stephens, eſq; ſec. of the admiralty.

"Liſt of men killed and wounded in the action with the French fleet, the 27th of July, 1778. The Monarch, two killed, nine wounded. Exeter, four k. ſix w. Queen, one k. two w. Shrewſbury, three k. ſix w. Berwick, ten k. eleven w. Stirling Caſtle, two k. eleven w. Courageux, ſix k. thirteen w. Thunderer, two k. five w. Vigilant, two k. three w. Sandwich, two k. twenty w. Valiant, ſix k. twenty ſix w. Victory, eleven k. twenty four w. Foudroyant, five k. eighteen w. Prince George, five k. fifteen w. Vengeance, four k. eighteen w. Worceſter, three k. five w. Elizabeth, ſeven w. Defiance, eight k. ſeventeen w. Robuſt, five k. ſeventeen w. Formidable, ſixteen k. forty nine w. Ocean, two k. eighteen w. America, one k. ſeventeen w. Terrible, nine k. twenty one w. Egmont, twelve k. nineteen w. Ramillies, twelve k. ſixteen w.—Total k. 133.—Total w. 373.

"Officers wounded. Lieut. Nicholas Clifford, ſecond of the Formidable. Lieut. Wm. Samwell, third of the Shrewſbury. Lieut. John M'Donald of the marines, Prince George. Surgeon of the Elizabeth.

A. KEPPEL."

TO be ſold by DANIEL BENEZET, at his ſtore in Arch-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, oznaburghs, pins, Germa ſickles, braſs cocks for ſtills, ſheet tin by the dozen, Muſcovada ſugar by the barrel, Caſtile ſoap, nails by the caſk, viz 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. alſo large brads and ſpikes, &c.

GOLD WATCHES, and a variety of Pinchbeck and ſteel watch CHAINS, SEALS and KEYS, to be ſold by JOHN WOOD, WATCHMAKER in Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet.

TO be SOLD by public vendue, on Saturday the 17th inſt. at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the coffee houſe, the very healthy and elegant ſeat called MOUNT PLEASANT, containing about one hundred and twenty acres of land, in the Northern Liberties, upon the river Schuylkill. There are on the place every neceſſary building (beſides a tenant's dwelling houſe and ſpringhouſe, at a diſtance from the other improvements) ſeveral ſtone quarries, ſome of freeſtone, a conſiderable quantity of watered meadow, a mineral ſpring near the manſion houſe. On a part of the land it is believed there is a coal pit; the gentleman, from whom mr. Macpherſon purchaſed that part, reſerves to himſelf and his heirs one quarter of the profits of the coal, ſhould the pit ever be worked.

Alſo a houſe and lot in Almond-ſtreet, between Front and Water ſtreets, now occupied by John Freeſtone, containing in breadth twenty feet three inches, and in depth ſixty-ſeven feet; ſubject to a yearly ground rent of three piſtoles.

A Small quantity of TURPENTINE to be ſold. Inquire of Joſeph Snowden in Second-ſtreet, a few doors below South-ſtreet.

IMPORTED SALT to be ſold at the ſouth eaſt corner of Second and Market ſtreets, by William Adcock.

A Complete LAW LIBRARY to be ſold. Inquire of the printer.

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